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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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[Special Telegram to the News.]

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With devout gratitude to the bountiful giver of all good, I congratulate you that, at the beginning of your first regular session, you find our country blessed with health and peace and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

PACIFICATION.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and until it is fully accomplished, must remain the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in this endeavor is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876, by the National Conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a wide-spread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption, in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare, might prove a barren truce, and that the two sections of the country once engaged in civil strife might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other.

The course to be pursued, which in my judgment seemed wisest in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the time which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country and of all that concerns its true welfare, shall supplant the destructive forces of the mutual animosity of races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all the circumstances, to attain the end in view. Beneficent results already apparent, prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts already in the brief period which has elapsed. The immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish its ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens.

The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement under the circumstances existing at the time than it was a much needed measure for the restoration of local self government and the promotion of National harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society and the protection of the property and persons, and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed, are indeed significant and encouraging and all apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country, once the theatre of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust and aversion, concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence and have agitated and alarmed the public mind have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded.

There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence. Political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared, useful industries have been resumed. Public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened. The encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed.

Such are some of the results already attained, upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

THE COLORED RACE.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen, the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the laws both national and state as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship, the immediate repression and sure punishment by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them, is required for the security alike of both races and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way restoration of harmony and good will and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the legislatures, the courts and the executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate, appropriate and seasonable means within their borders these common and uniform rights of a united people which loves liberty, abhors oppression and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections of the country of both races is required for this purpose, and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent, the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which by the resumption of specie payments our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached.

Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the presidency and again upon my inauguration that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity of the intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties and even occasional distresses which may attend the progress of the nation towards this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people.

The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no class of the people indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its productions. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments. The rich, the speculative, the operative, the money dealing class, may not always feel the mischiefs of or may find casual profits in a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless. Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of grave importance.

I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal tender quality, which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should in luce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient.

I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measures which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question even within its own borders against the unwritten laws of trade or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supercede the necessity of my entering into these considerations and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain, plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two fold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States government were free from a public debt its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but this of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure, as affecting this relation of the government to the holders of the public debt, becomes an element in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and people alike. The public debt of the United States to the amount of $729,000,000 bears interest at the rate of six per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin, is but of little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest 1-3 by refunding it at such reduced rates. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment. If made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors all the bonds that have been issued since February 12th, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds, as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coins, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued; any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world, would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit.

It was the great merit of the Act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That Act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

In adopting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life and prescribing the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be to so adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations is hardly attainable: and without it an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of circulation the dearer coinage and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view.

I apprehend therefore that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender even in private transactions. Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equalling or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal tender limited assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the value of metallic money which can be kept in circulation and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my firm conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations. I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of legal tender there be impressed upon the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding, from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The organization of the Civil Service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of the public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it and the conditions of remaining in it are so unsound that both the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated before my accession to office I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief on the great advantage, the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the constitution which impress upon the executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those federal officers who by law are appointed not elected and which in like manner assigns to the Senate, the complete right to advise and consent to or reject the nominations so made, while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties with the prerogative of investigation and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, I think, be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and most cordial undertanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. The pratical difficulties in selection of numerous officers for posts of widely varying responsibilities and duties, are acknowleged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom, from mistakes and the beginning of any attempted change is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the constitution seems to me to prove its claims to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which when acting upon nominations, as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this recognize the public advantage of making all nominations as nearly as possible, impersonal in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in the selection, and in those offices in which special training is of greatly increased value. I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain, as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficients. Bearing these things in mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character, the decisive tests in these matters. I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the civil service commission, appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress by my predecessor to prepare and revise civil service rules.

In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided; and it is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction.

The commission has still a legal existence although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil service I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation to be immediately available be made to enable it to continue its labors. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable a report by the chairman of the commission and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as in my opinion will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect upon other European nations has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each ot the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and the Turkish governments have shown an earnest disposition to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls between Italy and the United States ratified in 1868, either government may, after the lapse of ten years, terminate the existence of the treaty by giving twelve months notice of its intention. The government of Italy availing itself of this faculty has now given the required notice and the treaty will accordingly end on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood however, that the Italian government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiations of a satisfactory treaty.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the Treaty of February 22nd, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but it is believed, without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen.

It is desirable that the Treaty originally made with the North German Union in 1868, should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the States of the Empire of Germany.

The invitation of the government of France to participate in the exposition of the products of agriculture, industry and the fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States and a well selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

A question arose sometime since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the Treaty of 1842 between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. Both governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that all points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The Fishery Commission, under articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington, has concluded its session at Halifax. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

A treaty for the protection of trade marks has been negotiated with Great Britain which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

MEXICO.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power, and the installation of its chief General, Perfino Diaz, in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the *de facto* government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each house of Congress in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border and the development of commerce between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens, so far as practicable. Nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I can but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of border disorders as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish government and the insurrection in the Island of Cuba. While the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this contest it is impossible not to feel that it is attended with incidents affecting the rights and interests of American citizens. Apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba, their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the goverment of Spain to say that, during the past year, it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless such occurrences cannot but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of the two friendly powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Much delay (consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards) has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amount received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 27, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress, the executive cannot assume either to pass upon the question presented or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken either affirming the awards to be final or providing some method for re-examination of the claims.

Our relations with the Republics of Central and South America, and with the Empire of Brazil, have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed.

From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

The government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relation with their people and to assist them in their steps towards regulated and responsible government. The inhabitants of these Islands having made considerable progress in christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention and the claim upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the methods for its developements, not only with Europe but with other countries, and especially with the States and sovereignties of the western hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various Diplomatic and Consular officers of the government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the Department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

FINANCE AND REVENUE.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, were $269,000,586.62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577.69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $14,481,452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay advalorem taxes. While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year including coin have been $658,637,457 and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund, within the aggregate estimated receipts. While the aggregate of taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own country but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud and largely borne in the country of production a tax of ten cents a pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000 and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The Internal Revenue system grew out of the necessaries of the war and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whiskey, spirits, tobacco and beer.

Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by under valuation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as praticable the rate of taxation should be in the form of specific duties and not advalorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

My attention has been called during the recess of Congress to abuses existing in the collections of customs and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection duties at the port of New York, contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws to which the attention of Congress is invited. It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved and that as a result of this policy, the public credit has been continuously advanced and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sale of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and within 30 days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,550, which were paid for within 90 days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000. I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest.

It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greatest portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be over estimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interests should receive to the utmost practical extent the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality and respond to the public demand by practical legislation upon this important subject.

ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year and has rendered very important service in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final and complete success against a portion of the nez-perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the army. It will be seen that in its course several severe battles were fought in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which are so justly their due. The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintain order. In the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois these disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and state authorities and the national executive was called upon in the mode provided by the constitution and laws to furnish military aid.

I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage and for their services deserve the thanks of the country. The disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary, the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body and it will therefore not be necessary to enter into details.

I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line for the purpose of robbery have been of freqent occurrence and in spite of the most vigilant efforts of the commander of our forces the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder.

In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offence to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

Prior to the first day of July last the army was in accordance with law reduced to the maximum of twenty-five thousand enlisted men, being a reduction of two thousand five hundred below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to one hundred men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers.

The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with the power, in case of emergency, to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War. 1st, That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter. 2nd, That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations. 3rd, That section 1258 of the revised statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired lists, be repealed. 4th, That the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the office of the quartermaster and commissary generals and transferred to the Southern claims commission or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers. 5th, that Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers as recommended by the General of the army.

NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The condition and operations of the dep't. are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974.54. There are unpaid claims against the Department chargeable to the last year which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1878 are $16,233,234.40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231, submitted for new building, repairs and improvements at the several navy yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1877 are $13,592,932 90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July first to November 1st, 1877 is $5,943,037.40, of which there is estimated to be yet available, $1,029,528.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4,813,509.10.

POST OFFICE.

The Report of the Post Master General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of the Post Office Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, including receipts from the money order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27,532,585.26. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954 737.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $6,326,184 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818.20, paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures $32,322,504.24; receipts (ordinary) from money order business and from official postage stamps $27,468,323.42; excess of expenditures $4,854,180.82.

The ordinary revenue of Post Office Department for the year ending June 30 1879 are estimated at an increase of three per cent over those of 1877 making 29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at 30,427,771 dollars leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1879 of 7,392,672.72. The additional legislation recommended by the Post-Master General for improvements of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney-General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the supreme court and in certain circuit courts of the United States is now such that serious delays to the great injury and even oppression of suiters occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report of increasing the number of judges of the circuit courts, and by means of this addition to the jucicial force of creating an intermediate court of errors and appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which exist, I leave to your mature consideration.

THE INDIANS.

The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at their occurrence. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors, whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the country. The Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place, the purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances where they had settled down upon land alloted to them by compact, and began to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations. Cattle and agricultural implements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families or deceased soldiers as recommended by the General of the army.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

AILY NEWS.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1877.

PRINTER TO THE STATE.

The Official Organ of the City.

PUBLISHED IN

The News Building, No. 5. Martin Street

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily one year, $5.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50. Weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 75 cents. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines onpariel) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Local notices 20 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00. Contracts for advertisements for any space or time can be made at the NEWS counting-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business except by paying specially for the same.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation and the WEEKLY NEWS has the largest secular weekly circulation in the State.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more leaders than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each subscriber will see plainly printed of he yellow label, on which his name is printed, the date when his subscription will expire. Subscribers desiring to renew will do so in time and avoid losing any copy of their paper. Any subscriber failing to receive a copy of his paper will confer a favor by notifying this office.

☞All Communications should be addressed mply

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

Persons unable to obtain the NEWS at News Agencies, on Railway Trains, and other places where usually sold, will confer a favor by reporting the fact to us.

The DAILY NEWS is served by faithful and reliable carriers to all parts of the city for 12½ cents per week. Persons desiring to have the paper left at their residence will please call or send address to the office, No. 6 Martin Street.

The President's Message.

The extra session of the Forty-Fifth Congress, which commeneed on October 15th, closed yesterday just before noon; and Congress assembled at 12 M. in regular session, according to the requirements of the constitution. Immediately after the opening of the session the first annual message of President Hayes was received and read in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Elsewhere we present the document in full, *verbatim et literatim*, as delivered and transmitted to the NEWS by telegraph. Its great length, superflous verbiage, and intricate, involved sentences, tend to breed a suspicion that Mr. Evarts had some part in the composition; while the vagueness of those portions relating to the civil service suggest irresistibly the handiwork of the "Flying Dutchman." But whether this almost interminable state paper sprung from the fertile brain of the President, or members of his cabinet, is a matter of little moment. Its clear and emphatic utterances on the great questions touched are the authorized expressions of the Chief Executive of the nation, and are entitled to all the respect and consideration which Congress and the country to-day accords them. The document is full of material for reflection and criticism, which must follow the mighty task of reading its multitudinous periods. Its importance justifies us in yielding nearly all our available space to its publication.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

A Battle of Giants--Our Senators--The Kellogg Infamy--Dramatic and Musical.

[Special correspondence of the News.]

[The following letter should have reached us on Saturday, in time for Sunday's issue of the NEWS, but owing to the irregularity of the mails, it was not received until yesterday—EDITOR NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1877.

It was my fortune to hear the debate in the Senate yesterday on the contested election cases. First rode in Ben Hill, of Georgia, booted and spurred, and with keen and pointed lance he pierced every vulnerable interstice in the majority report of the committee on Privileges and Elections. Severe in logical arrangement, scathing and caustic in denunciation, animated in voice and gesticulation, Mr. Hill is in a high acceptation of the term, *an orator*. He depicted, with masterful analysis, the outrages that had been committed in the name of "liberty" under the Packard and Kellogg governments, (both these worthies were in the lobby) and declared that for the United States Senate to seat the latter would be to make itself *particeps criminis* to the most shameless crimes that has ever disgraced constitutional government. He was followed by Senator McDonald, of Indiana, on the same side, who spoke with some power, but in the rather rude and crude style of oratory ordinarily characteristic of the Northwest. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee, succeeded in a prosy defense of its action, when Conkling took the floor and "waved the bloody shirt." The speech was very bitter and was delivered with much dramatic effect, but it was quite apparent that admiration of the Senator's elocution and rhetoric, on the part of the vast audience, was freely commingled with disgust at this acrid rearraignment of the Southern people. Conkling is unquestionably an orator. Of splendid physique, sonorous voice, lofty declamation, and wonderful flow of language—mostly what Horace calls the "*sesquipedalia verba*"—he makes a fine impression and *looks* the Senator. His peculiarities of style, however, added to his vituperation, by inuendo, of Gen. Butler in connection with the Hamburg affair, gave Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, who followed, a fine opportunity for caustic rejoinder, of which he availed himself right well and gallantly. Gen. G.'s tribute to the character of Butler, in which he spoke of the blood of Marion, the "Swamp Fox of the Carolinas," and of Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, mingling in his veins, was of a high order of eloquence.

Mr. Ransom is still confined to his room, but is rapidly convalescing. You have already seen, and doubtless published his scathing reply to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, attendant on which, added to the fatigue of a protracted session in a furnace-heated chamber, led to his prostration and subsequent illness. The printed speech, however, gives no adequate idea of its effect. The surroundings must be taken into consideration. For hours Southern Senators had listened, with patience, or, rather, with suppressed impatience, to unworthy and low flings at our people; but this man Hoar threw the straw that "broke the camel,s back," when he commenced the "damnable iteration" of those stale accusations, and even went so far as to impugn Senator Ransom by name. The reply was prompt, vehement, withering and overwhelming, and, delivered in a defiant, indignant and impassioned manner, concentrated attention upon the astonished and bewildered head of the political prostitute from Massachusetts.

The speech of Senator Merrimon, on Wednesday, in defence of the Minority Report submitted and prepared by himself, and on the general merits of the cases at issue, was strong and forcible, as all his Senatorial efforts are. I repeat, with great pleasure, the fact which I have heretofore mentioned, that Judge M. stands as high as the highest on the floor of the Senate, as an able, conscientious and laborious Representative of the people.

The seating of Kellogg will be, under the circumstances, not only all that Senator Hill characterized it, but must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against President Hayes. In recognizing the validity and loyalty of the Nichols and Hampton legislatures, he recognized, at the same time, their right to that Senator. It remains to be seen, at the last moment, whether Stanley Matthews will "go back" on the President. There are rumors in the air of a compromise, by which Butler, Eustis and Kellogg are to be seated. I do not credit them, and I hope there may be no compromises with the enemy. We made one compromise too many in February last by which the present *defacto* incumbent got possession of the Presidency. However merely gratifying it would be, a Democratic ascendancy in the Senate, just at this time, of one or two votes, would be of comparatively little importance. The House constitutes a safe break water against legislative aggression and a little more rope given to Radicalism in the Senate will but entangle the party more surely and hasten the "good time coming" that is to witness the downfall and disintegration of this most pestilent and wicked organization.

Among the visitors to Washington with whom I have been thrown, during the past week, I may mention ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi and Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee. The former bears his age well, and the sight of him recalls memorable days in Senatorial annals.

The exciting topics of the day have brought an unusually large influx of strangers to Washington. The Senate galleries are thronged daily with immense crowds of people, and it is astonishing to see hundreds of ladies listening with rapt attention during an entire sitting of the Senate, however protracted it may be,—extending, frequently, to "the wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

There is barely a quorum of the House of Representatives present today, as many members have gone home. On Monday, the regular session commences, and the accumulation of business, actual and prospective, promises a long and laborious term.

In dramatic and musical circles, the event of the week has been the appearance of Miss Emma C. Thursby, undoubtedly the finest *Prima Donna* on the continent. Aimes, the French Opera Bouffist has been affording the lovers of the legitimate drama a nauseating surfeit in that line.

The fact that the absorbing issues before the Senate have excluded all other matters that would be likely to interest your readers must account for the meagreness of this letter. In my next, I hope to be able to speak of many things more immediately concerning our own State and people. DOT.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church South--Forty-first Session.

[Special Correspondence of the News.]

FOURTH DAY.

SALISBURY, Dec. 1, 1877.

Conference was called to order by the Bishop at the usual hour, and opened with religious services conducted by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, psalm 67, hymn 621, beginning

"Come ye that love the Lord,"

and prayer. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. The Secretary read a communication from D. R. McAnally, editor of the St. Louis *Advocate*, bringing to the attention of the Conference the claims of that paper, also the Historical Church Register, the Quarterly Conference Journal, the Standard Sunday School Record and the Pastor's Pocket Record, which books are issued by the *Advocate* office, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Burkhead gave notice that he had a number of copies of the Centennial of Methodism in North Carolina, which, together with the accounts of those who owed for it, could be had at his table.

Rev. D. R. Bruton moved that the election of delegates to the next General Conference, which meets in Atlanta next May, be made special order for Monday morning ten o'clock; adopted.

The Bishop called on the Secretary to state the number of delegates to which this Conference is entitled: "Fourteen," said Dr. Craven; "seven clerical and seven lay."

The Bishop read to the Conference the law respecting the qualifications of delegates, explaining that only ministers vote for ministerial delegates and laymen for lay delegates.

Rev. D. R. Bruton announced that the Committee on Memoirs had determined that Tuesday morning 11 o'clock be set apart for memorial services in honor of Rev. E. W. Thompson, when a number of short memorial addresses would be delivered by several members of the Conference.

Tae Bishop stated that he had the painful duty to announce authoritatively the death of Bishop Marvin, and handed the Secretary, to be read to the Conference, an extra from the St. Louis *Advocate*, giving the particulars of that afflicting event. A deep and solemn silence, and the tears of the large audience, accompanied and followed the reading.

Dr. Redford, agent of the Publishing House, was introduced to the Conference.

Question 2—Who remain on trial? was taken up, and W. C. Doub, J. T. Lynn, F. A. Bishop, J. B. Carpenter and J. C. Smith, having severally passed the examination of character and been approved by the Examining Committee, were passed to the second year. G. W. Hardison having passed examination of character, was continued in the first year.

Question 4—Who are admitted into full connection? was taken up and J. M. Rhodes and B. R. Hall passed examination of character and being approved by the examing committee were elected to Deacon's orders. N. S Norton, a deacon of two years, was admitted into full connection. The necessary questions were asked the candidates by the Bishop and earnest words of advice and caution addressed to them.

By Rev. D. R. Bruton: "*Resolved*, that Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D., is hereby earnestly requested to preach a sermon before this body on Tuesday next at 11 A. M., on the death of the late Bishop Marvin D D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.", Adopted.

Question 7—Who are deacons of one year?, was taken up and N. M. Jurney, W. S. Roane, J. T. Gibbs, L. L. Nash, J. R. Scroggs, M. W. Boyles, and J. M. Lumley having passed examination of character were passed to the fourth year. J. F. Craven, J. W. Randle and C. A. Gault passed examination of character and were continued in the third year.

Question 12—What travelling preachers are elected elders? was taken up and L. J. Holden, P F. W. Stamey, W. N. Watkins, L. E. Stacey and Phillip Greening having passed examination of character, were elected to elder's orders. T. P. England was placed on the supernumerary list in consequence of severe illness, and a collection was made for him which amounted to sixty-seven dollars and twenty one cents.

W. L. Twitty, alternate delegate from the Charlotte District, was seated in place of Dr. Gilkie.

Question 13—What local preachers are elected Deacons? was taken up and Thomas Reagan, Alfred Carson, J. M. Matthews, R. M. Hoyle, F. R. Kayler, J T. Littlejohn and J. W. Craige passed examination of character and were elected Deacons.

Question 14—What local preachers are elected Elders? was taken up and E. A. Wilson and A. K. Murchison passed examination of character and were elected Deacons.

David Brown, who had previously been elected Elder, was placed on the list for ordination.

Rev D. R. Bruton, presiding elder of Salisbury District, announced that R. W. Best, of the Raleigh *Observer*, would have on the arrival of the Raleigh train, a large number of copies of that paper, containing full reports of the proceedings, for distribution among the members of the Conferenee.

The Bishop at this point gave Rev. Dr. Redford opportunity to address the Conference in relation to the interests of the Publishing House. The Doctor spoke some three quarters of an hour, explaining the present condition of the House and the causes leading thereto, the burdens assumed by himself, his own and his family's sacrifices therefor, and plans for relieving the House and closed by urging the Conference to sustain this great enterprise of Southern Methodism.

Leave of absence was granted John N. Staples and D. W. Bain, after today.

H. C. Wall was substituted for E. J. Lilly, M. S. Davis for J. W. Hays and N M. Lawrence for T. H. Gatlin, on the joint Board of Finance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Missionary Society anniversary meeting to-night at the Methodist Church.

To-morrow—Methodist Church—11 A. M., funeral of Bishop Marvin, by Bishop Doggett; 3 P. M., communion services conducted by Revs. J. H. Wheeler and J. W. Lewis; 7 P. M., Dr. B. Craven.

Presbyterian Church—11 A. M., Dr. T. M. Jones; 3 P. M., Sunday School mass meeting of all the Sunday Schools, conducted by Rev. A. W. Maugum.

Lutheran Church—11 A. M., Rev. W. H. Bobbitt; 7 P. M., Rev J. R. Griffith.

Maroney Hall—11 A. M., Rev. J. T. Nelson; 7 P. M., Rev. J. B. Bobbitt.

On motion of Rev. D. R. Bruton, Conference adjourned to Monday 9:30 A. M., after singing the long metre doxology and the benediction by the Bishop.

A Wrecked Existence.

Other conditions being equal, there is no reason why a healthy man or woman should not enjoy; and it may well be doubted whether adverse fortune has the power entirely to destroy the happiness of one who sleeps soundly and whose digestion is good. But for the nervous, feeble, dyspeptic invalid, there is no comfort in life. His existence is indeed a wretched one. But he should not despair of relief. That benignant restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has imparted healthful vigor to many a self-supposed incurable. It is an unequalled builder up of broken down physiquess, and is besides a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, irregular habit of body, billiousness and kidney and bladder difficulties. It eliminates from the blood the acrid element which gives rise to rheumatic ailments, cheers and relieves the aged and infirm, and may be used with great advantage by ladies in feeble health. Its perfect purity also commends it to the use of invalids.

SORE LEGS, varicose veins and ulcers, serous discharge, desquamation of the cuticle, are all cured by GILE'S LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Pescud, Lee & Co., Druggists.

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NEW SHOE HOUSE!

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Boots & Shoes.

He will keep the largest assortment of superior and finely finished goods, of substantial quality and at lowest prices to be found in North Carolina.

He respectfully solicits an inspection of his goods and prices.

He invites the special attention of storekeepers to his large stock of Boots and Shoes, and will give great inducements to wholesale purchasers.

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Flour! Flour!!

250 BARRELS FLOUR, ALL GRADES.

For sale very low for CASH, by

GATTIS, JONES & ELLIS,

BOLTED CORN MEAL

the best quality at wholesale for less than it can be had from anywhere by

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FOR THE BEST MILL FEED

ever offered in this market for horses or cows —or for Corn, Oats, Seed Wheat, Rye, or any kind of Forage—call on

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Send orders in advance to

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BLACKSMITH COAL,

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All goods exchanged for cash at smallest margin by GATTIS, JONES & ELLIS, or J. A. JONES. no16dtf

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20,000 Yards Standard Bagging,

In whole and half rolls.

GINNERS WILL SAVE MONEY BY

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I am also agent for the celebrated

Arrow Piece Tie,

which will be sold to the trade lower than ever known.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

when in need of BAGGING and TIES.

A full stock of

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Special attention given to consignments of cotton. Highest prices guaranteed. Cash advances will be made where parties wish to hold.

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Always on hand large stock of Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Molasses, Tobacco, Leather Fish, Bagging, Ties, Twine, &c., &c.

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sept 2-3m

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TWO CAR LOADS OF TIMOTHY HAY,

ONE FINE TWO HORSE CARRIAGE,

ONE No. 1 SPRING WAGON.

ONE FINE BAY MARE

five years old.

A consignment of

NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR

Always on hand

Of the Best Quality, at

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COOKE & WAINWRIGHT,

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1000 Bushels Fine Seed Oats.

A large lot

BAGGING AND TIES,

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Boots, Shoes, Molasses, Salt, Saddles, Bridles, Fish, Sole Leather Collars, Harness.

Also 50 Tons

BRADLEY'S A A SUPERPHOSPHATE LIME put up expressly for wheat.

The public will find it to their interest to call and see them.

Special attention given to

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If you want best water ground Richmond Meal,
If you want choice Timothy Hay,
If you want choice N. . Hay,
If you want Bran good for your cow,
If you want best Rye Chops,
If you want pure Black Oats for seed,
If you want pure White Oats for seed,
If you want Mixed Oats for feed,
If you want corn,
If you want Yearsley's Fertilizers, (the best made for Wheat.
If you want pine or hard wood,
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RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

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For sale in quantities from one quart upward.

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RECENTLY DISCOVERED REMEDY FOR

Asthma,

BRONCHITIS, CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, COLDS, &c.

And al diseases of the Respiratory ...

Wonderful Cures.

ju'y7-daw6m.

PESCUD, LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Druggists.

RALEIGH, N. C.

New Goods Every Day.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

BEST FIVE CENT SEGAR IN THE CITY.

FINE ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

SARATOGA WATER on draught direct from the Springs.

PERFUMERIES AND TOILET SOAPS,

Nestle's Food for children.

Best quality Cream Tartar and Soda.

All kinds of Dye-Stuffs and Spices

Silver Gloss Starch and Blueing.

Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

FINE LIQUORS

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

All Articles Usually Kept by Druggists.

We are constantly receiving New Goods, and are selling them at the lowest market rates. Special attention given to orders. Store west side Fayetteville street, seven doors below Capitol Square, sign of golden mortar. Give us a call.

PESCUD, LEE & CO., Druggists.

nov 26-w6m.

DRY GOODS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Second Opening of

LARGE LINES OF NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Including many

Novelties in Our Late Purchase,

and

A GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE

Of Many Styles of Goods.

An inspection of our various departments will prove very REMUNERATIVE to those whose MEANS ARE LIMITED.

A great deal can be bought FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

Novelties

IN COLORED AND BLACK

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SNOWFLAKES, HARLEQUIN, TUFTED and KNICKERBOCKER styles. Also BOURETTS, MALTESSES, BASKET CLOTHS, ARMURES, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

no 7 dlf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOWARD

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

CHARTERED 1825.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice President.

Assures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

FOR POLICIES APPLY TO

W. H. CROW,

LOCAL AGENT.

apl12-1y.

An Open Letter to the Public.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1877.

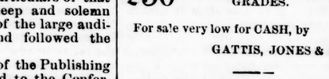
I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby ROBBING ME of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

To Caution the Public

and protect them from vile impositions, save adopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus;



☞ TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY. ☜

Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS

exert a peculiar influence on the system Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of the study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is specially for the healing of this vital organ th t I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted. Shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

Let the honest people of America see to it that they are not defrauded. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.

MANUFACTURERS.

McCallum & Cooper,

Founders and Machinists.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Hope Vertical Engine

Carolina Cotton and Hand Presses

We call special attention to the HOPE ENGINE as a SAW-MILL ENGINE, for which purpose we make THREE sizes which will range from a 36 inch to a 60 inch saw. Its safety, simplicity and reliability coupled with its compactness and portability, render it the BEST saw mill engine in use. We furnish saws and saw-mills complete or by parts, with any style of head block at short notice. As a

Ginning and Agricultural Engine.

test of four years, here at home and is steadily growing in favor.

Over 30 in use in this State and half of them in this (Wake) county. Having the best appointed works in the State, employing none but SKILLED workmen and using none but the BEST materials, we are prepared to turn sh CHEAPLY and PROMPTLY all kinds of Mill, Saw-mill, Mining and Manufacturing Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Tanks, BOILERS, &c., &c. Patterns of all kinds made from Drawings. We will be pleased to answer inquiries, furnish estimates and make drawings

Direct all inquiries to

McCALLUM & COOPER

P. O. Box 267. Raleigh, N. C

Washburn & Moen Man'f'g Co.

A STEEL Thorn Hedge. No other Fencing so cheap or put up so quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast. TWO THOUSAND TONS SOLD AND PUT UP DURING THE LAST YEAR.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

SOLE AGENTS,

Briggs Building, Raleigh, N. C.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GEN. LEE COOK STOVES, WHITE AND YELLOW PINE

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

FAIRBANKS SCALES,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Steam Engines and Machinery, Gum and Leather Belting.

RESTAURANT

TIM LEE'S

RALEIGH CLUB HOUSE!

"The Delmonico of the South,

CORNER MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS.

Guinness Dublin XXX Brown Stout on draught with Bass ale, the old English drink of alf & alf, can be procured in the future at Tim Lee's Club House. Also on hand old Robeson county whiskey bought of Hardin & Grimes.

Baltimore Meats and all Delicacies of the Season Served IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

NINE PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, SO THAT PARTIES CAN ALWAYS BE PRIVATE.

☞FRENCH COOK. oct19—77d3m

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

KINGSLEY & ASHLEY

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

RALEIGH PLAINING MILLS

MOULDING SCROLL SAWING, &c.

ORDERS LEFT WITH

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TEA MERCHANTS.

TEAS, TEAS.

Wholesale and Retail direct from the importer. Send for samples. Extra inducements offerd to dealers MILLS & SAMUELS, Richmond, Va.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MYERS & BOYKIN

COTTON FACTORS AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 8 Commerce St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLE AGENTS FOR ANDREW COE'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

We give produce consigned to us prompt attention, guarantee the highest market price, and send check upon day of sale.

Bagging and Ties Furnished Free of Commission.

And liberal advances made on consignments in hand or bills of lading. Produce held when desired. se20d3m

AT DODD'S CORNER,

FORSALE AT WHOLESALE,

BOLTED VIRGINIA MEAL,

Liverpool Fine Salt.

LAUNDRY SOAPS,

EGERTON'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

North Carolina Family Flour,

STANDARD A SUGAR,

STANDARD Ex. C SUGAR,

STANDARD YELLOW C SUGAR,

PRIME RIO COFFEES.

W. H. DODD,

COTTON SELLER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corner Wilmington & Martin Sts

sept 4-dly

Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment. Those not settled by December 1st, 1877, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection

N. S. HARP,

Raleigh, N. C.

oct13d2m

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN best. ☞Look! Startling news. Organs, 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $125, cost $500. Circular free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE.

The programme of studies for the year beginning September 18, 1877, will be sent on application.

20 CHROMO CARDS, ten styles, with name, 20c. post-paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUFFIN ROLES

Sash, Door and Blind

Factory.

Dealer in

Dressed Lumber of all kinds,

Flooring, Ceiling, Turning,

Scroll Sawing, Window and

Door Frames, Mantels &c.

All kinds of

Mouldings, Brackets, Banisters,

Stair Rails, Newell Posts, and Fancy Wood

Work made at short notice.

MANUFACTURER OF

Walnut, Poplar, Maple and Pine Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Wash-Stands, Safes, &c.

COMPLETE CHAMBER SETS

of my own designs, made in beautiful and durable styles. All work entrusted to me will be done in the best manner.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Machine Shop between Morgan and Hargett streets on the R. & G. Railroad.

RUFFIN ROLES,

ed3tf Raleigh, N. C

Wm. M. Jones,

CARY, N. C.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Blinds

Doors, Frames,

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER

Write for Price List.

ALSO FOR RENT,

Three New Cottages

just completed.

se 16d3m

ALLEN & CRAM

PRACTICAL FOUNDERS

—AND—

Machinists,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Having bought all the Patterns and Machinery of the late firm of W. T. Adams & Sons, we propose to make or repair, at the same place, all kinds of

ENGINE, MILL, COTTON GIN AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

By a practical knowledge of and persona application to business, we hope not only to merit a continuation of, but to add to the patronage we have heretofore thankfully received.

Respectfully,

G. M. ALLEN,

oct 17-dtf WM. CRAM.

N. S. HARP,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES,

PHÆTONS,

ROCKAWAYS,

BUGGIES, &c., &c.

Has a full line of work for the fall trade and will take pleasure in showing it.

Open Buggies, $90, $100 to $150

Top Buggies. $125, $175 to $250

All work warranted as represented. Repairing done promptly for CASH.

oct 16m

LEVY'S

CHAMPION IMPROVED

Yoke Shirt Factry,

2 CHANGE PLACE.

Third Door from Julius Lewis & Co.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Finest Linen and Best Bleaching Used.

Send for instructions how to take your measure for SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see SHIRTS in all styles and different qualities at reasonable prices, which will induce you to leave your order at

oct 18-tf LEVY'S.

Prescription Free,

FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Dr. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati

DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER.....4, 1877.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only ONE DOLLAR per year, postage paid, contains 52 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chas. E. Johnson,

Cotton Merchant.

WILMINGTON STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES

made on shipments when desired, on receipt of bill of lading. PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given. HIGHEST PRICES SECURED and SATISFACTION guaranteed. Having ample STORAGE ROOM, will store cotton for those who may wish to hold and make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES thereon CHARGES MODERATE.

Refers to Raleigh National bank.

se23dawlm

M. T. LEACH

Grocer and

Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH N. C.,

Offers to the trade a full line of

Fancy Groceries,		
Sugar,	Coffee,	Meat,
Salt,	Lard,	Molasses,
Fish,	Bagging,	Ties,
Twine,	Tobacco,	Cigars,

Snuff, Concentrated Lye, Essence of Coffee, Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Candy, Canned Oysters, Candies, Brandy Peaches, and all goods usually kept by general grocers

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

buying in small lots, I offer inducements not to be found South of New York.

A full stock of

Boots and Shoes

at Baltimore prices.

Prices quoted on application.

Address,

M. T. LEACH,
P. O. Box 416, Raleigh, N. C.

oct4daw3m

J. J. THOMAS

No. 8 Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL

Commission Merchant.

WILL RECEIVE, SELL OR STORE, AND ADVANCE ON COTTON. Low rate of interest and storage charges. Refers to Citizens' National Bank Raleigh, N. C

au27 7-daw-.

In Store and to Arrive.

25,000 Yards Heavy Bagging.
50 and 100 Yard Rolls.
1,000 Yards Dundee Bagging for Sheets.
1,000 Bundles New Arrow Ties.
2,000 lbs Bagging Twine.
10000 lbs Bulk Meat.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
LEES PREPARED AGRICULTURAL LIME, (both of which I can recommend for wheat.

The above offered to the trade, to farmers and ginners upon very best terms.

J. J. THOMAS,
Commission Merchant,
No 8 Martin street,
sepldaw6m Raleigh, N. C.

A. H. Baker,

(Successor to Uzzle & Baker)

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Commission Merchant,

—AND—

COTTON SELLER,

Wilmington st., RALEIGH, N. C.

Dealer in and keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Sugars, Coffees, Flour,
Bulk Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, North Carolina and Virginia Sides, Hams and Shoulders, Liverpool Fine Salt

Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars,

LEATHER, FISH, CORN, OATS,

Richmond Fine Bolted Meal,

CHEESE, CANDLES, KEROSENE OIL BAGGING AND TIES,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which I will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

Special attention given to the sale of consignment Cotton and other country produce, and prompt returns made.

se 12d3m

E. H. LEE, JNO. J. FRAY M. MIAL

LEE, FRAY & MIAL,

NO. 3, MARTIN ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Cotton Factors, General Commission Merchants

AND

General Merchandise Brokers.

Consignments of Cotton and all kinds of Produce solicited to which our strict personal attention will be given.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE

Highest prices and satisfaction guaranteed

COTTON A SPECIALTY.

Refer to Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh.

sept 7-d&wly

DR. JAMES CLEGG, TWENTY years experience in Female Diseases, Irregularities, Ovarian Tumors, guarantees satisfaction or no charges. Business confidential. Patients furnished with board if required, 89 and 91 South High steet, Baltimore, Md, se27dawly.

SMOKING TOBACCO CO.

SMOKE

DURHAM

TRADE MARK

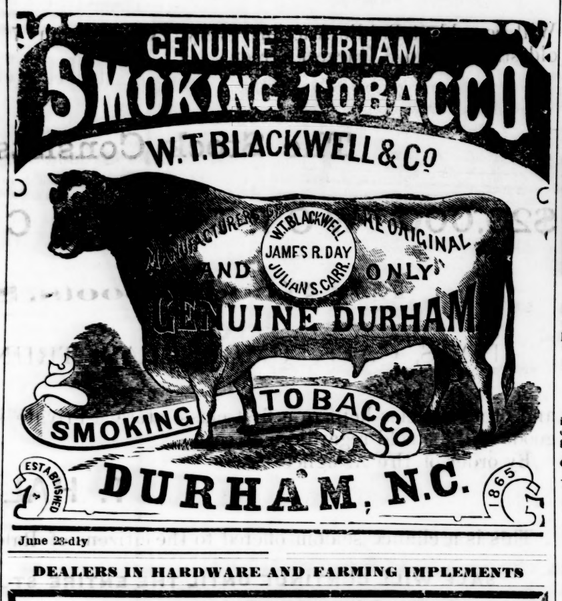
THE BEST. TRY IT.

SMOKING TOBACCO,

Manufactured by Roulhac & Co., Durham, N. C.

For Sale in Raleigh by GEORGE ZIEGLER, Next Door to Yarbrough House.

oct14—



June 23-dly

DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Hardware,

STOVES,
PAINTS, OILS, &C.
Iron,
STEEL, NAILS,
Belting,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

Sash, Doors, &c.

Write for Catalogue, Price Lists, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURANCE.

OLD NORTH STATE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WARRENTON, N. C.,

Has been in Successful Operation for five Years.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID

A Thoroughly Reliable Southern Company.

$5 of Assets to $1 of Liabilities.

OFFICERS:

WM. S. DAVIS, President, N. R. JONES, Vice-President,

B. F. LONG, Secretary, WM. J. NORWOOD, Treasurer.

T. C. WILLIAMS, Supervisor.

s) -Deod &W1

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Eighteenth Annual Statement, January 1st, 1877.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000.00
Total Assets	529,153.57
Losses Paid since Organization, over	1,400,000.00

Will Issue Policies on Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Cotton, Machinery, and all Other Insurable Property.

Agents at all prominent points in the Southern and Southwestern States,

LAMBERT SPENCER, Secretary. J. RHODES BROWNE, President.

P. F. PESCUD Jr., Special Ag't and Adj'r. **P. F. PESCUD & SON, Agents,** RALEIGH, N. C.

aug1d3m

F. H. CAMERON. T. T. HAY. E. E. GRAY

CAMERON, HAY & CO.,

Late R. G. Hay & Co.

General Insurance Agency,

Represent the following first class Companies:

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OF NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FARMVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY.

SEABOARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ST. PAUL'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NORTH CAROLINA HOMEFIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PAMLICO INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY.

QUEEN (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY INSURED AT FAIR EQUITABLE RATES.

Good and Reliable Agents Wanted throughout the State.

Office over Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

nov 5-3m.

FOR RENT

The third story Hall, 125x60 feet corner Wilmington and Martin Streets. Also, the Store House on Fayetteville Street recently occupied by E. L. GRANGER. Apply to W. H. DODD.

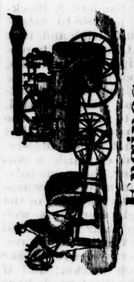
RICHMOND, VA.

GINNING ENGINES!

METROPOLITAN, WORKS

Canal street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.



Engines,

Portable and Stationary; Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco Factory Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings

Machinery for Gold and Coal Mines,

BLAST FURNACES, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINE, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new style

Small Locomotives for hauling lumber and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

Shafting, Pulleys &c.,

FOR GIN HOUSES.

Eminent planters in No. Carolina and other Southern States, consider our ginning engines the best and cheapest in use, reliable and safe from sparks.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Send for illustrated Catalogues, which are furnished free.

oct25-1y WM. E. TANNER & CO.

A. Hoen & Co.

Engravers & Lithographers.

Richmond, Va.

sept2dly

ST. JAMES HOTEL

Pleasantly located at the southwest corner of Capitol Square,

T. W. BŒNNIGER, PROPRIETOR.

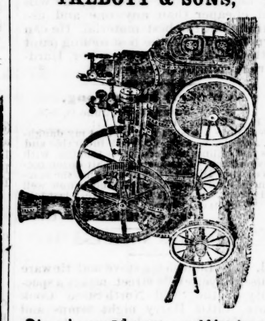
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Has gained in popular favor and maintained its reputation for uniform cleanliness, first class fare, prompt and polite attention to guests.

Charges reduced to $3, $2.50 and $2.00, according to size and location of room.

june 21-tf

TALBOTT & SONS,



Shockoe Machine Works,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Manufacturers of

Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco Factory Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings

Machinery of Every Description.

Repairing promptly and carefully one.

Ginning and Threshing Engines a specialty.

Send for illustrated Catalogue.

Branch Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. C. MORGAN, Manager.

au2ldawlv

ENGINES FOR SALE.

12 Horse Power,

Used at Centennial, $800. (Ames' make.)

10 Horse Power.

Upright Boiler, $225. (Talbott & Son's make.)

8 Horse Power.

Return Tubular Boiler. (Rahm's make.)

4 Horse Power

Engine. (Tanner & Co. make.

20 Horse Power,

Complete Steam Saw Mill, (Rahm's make)

These Machines are First-Class

RAHM & HUNTER,
Richmond, Va.

au27dawly

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

PETERS BROTHERS,

Cor. of Water and London Sts.,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Coal, Lumber, Hay, Grain, &c.

Orders solicited and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

au30d3m

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Furniture,

SPRING BEDS AND MATRASSES,

No. 3 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We are daily receiving our large and varied stock of FURNITURE of new and original design.

We would invite the public and those attending our State Fair to call and examine our stock and prices, even if they do not wish to purchase. No trouble to show goods

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,
3, Fayetteville Street,
oct 17-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

HAPPY RELIEF.

To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds Confidential consultation invited personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Book and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes, address Howard Association, 419, N. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professionable skill. mayl5dly

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &C.

Just received direct from the manufactory of LOUIS COOK, Cincinnati, Ohio, a lot of fine top and no-top Buggies, Phaetons, spring Wagons and Carriages, which will be sold low for cash.

WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH,
nov25-tf Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, VA.

W. GRANDY. JOHN C. TAYLOR.

GRANDY & TAYLOR,

Successors to ANDERSON, GRANDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS

FANCY GOODS AND HOSIERY,

No. 112 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

sep 2-d3m

GRAND GARDEN CONCERT,

AT

KLEPPER'S SUMMER GARDEN,

Tuesday and Saturday Evenings

RHINE WINE BEER ROOMS AND SUMMER GARDEN.

NORTH CAROLINIANS INVITED. FREE. Reading Room attached. The Raleigh News is on file.

JOSEPH KLEPPER,
139 Church Street, Opposite Oper House,
sept 6-d3m Norfolk, Va.

TREDWELL & MALLORY,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

SELL COTTON FOR A COMMISSION OF

Fifty Cents a Bale.

We Guarantee

FULL MARKET PRICES

and

PROMPT RETURNS.

REFER TO—G. W. Graffiin, Baltimore, N. R. Jones, Warrenton, N. C.; Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe, Raleigh, N. C.; Hon Jos. J. Davis, Louisburg.

sept 5-d3m

W. E. THOMSON, Norfolk, Va. J. R. POWELL, Bertie Co., N. C.

House Established in 1829.

THOMSON & POWELL,

(Successors to John James)

STRICTLY

Commission Merchants,

87 & 89 and 28 & 30 Corner Water and Commerce Streets,

NORFOLK, VA.

COTTON A SPECIALTY.

I have turned over my business to the above firm and commend them to my friends. I shall remain with them and assist them in their business. Respectfully

au9d6m JOHN JAMES.

JOHN B. WHITEHEAD. H. C. WHITEHEAD.

WHITEHEAD, SON & CO.,

(Successors to Whitehead & Brickhouse)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

Nos. 4 & 6 Market Square,

T. M. SAUNDERS, C. C. RICHARDSON. Norfolk, Va.

sep 2-77d3mafeb78-3m

MANSION HOUSE,

Norfolk, Va.

(NEAR THE MARKET.)

BOARD PER DAY,..... .00

R. T. JAMES, Proprietor.

First-class Restaurant attached to the house.

oct2d3m

THEODORICK A. WILLIAMS, WM. C. DICKSON

T. A. WILLIAMS & CO

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

2 and 4 Roanoke Square, NORFOLK, VA

Agents for Welches Valley, Peabody, Snow Flake and other favorite brands of Flour.

Also make a specialty of Salt, Molasses and Sugar.

apr10d12m

LASSITER & BROCKWELL!

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Peanuts, Lumber, &c., having located at Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce street, would respectfully solicit consignments of Produce generally.

Will endeavor to make sales at the highest market prices and render prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments of produce in hand.

Refer by permission to Hon. Jno. B. White head, President Exchange National Bank, of Norfolk, Va.; Col. Walter H. Taylor, President Marine Bank; Col. J. E. Barry, President People's National Bank; W. Fallen & Co., wholesale grocers; Hamburge Bros., wholesale tobacconists, Norfolk, Va

nov25-1yr

S. A. STEVENS, J. S. AMES

S. A. STEVENS & CO

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Carpeting,

Cor. Main and Cranby Sts.,

NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for Chickering & Sons' PIANOS and Geo. Woods & Co.'s ORGANS.

apr10dawl2m

sept2-d&w6m

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINE

AND SAFETY BOILER WAS AWARDED THE

Fifth Premium at Roanoke & Tar River Agricultural Society, 1878. The Gold Medal, over all other Competitors, at the North Carolina State Fair, in 1876.

It is the most perfect and economical in use. The Boiler is of new design, being vertical yet all the heating surface is entirely covered with water, thus preventing the fire from destroying the tubes as is the case, in a few years, in all upright tubular boilers in which the fire passes through the tubes above the water line, soon destroying the exposed end of the tubes causing them to leak.

T. W. GODWIN & CO.

NORFOLK, VA.

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COTTON, CORN, STAVES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,

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Liberal Advances Made on Produce in Hand or Bills Lading. Bagging and Ties Furnished at Lowest Rates.

REFERENCE, Geo. M. Bain, Jr., Cashier Exchange National Bank.

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GOODE HOUSE,

Corner Commerce and Main Streets,

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JESSE C. JACOCKS, Proprietor.

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Board Per Day, $2.00

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Offers unusual inducements to cash and prompt (sixty day buyers.

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MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT AND FLOUR

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Board, First and Second Floors, per day $3.00; Third and Fourth Floors, per day, $2.50 Special terms for permanent boarders.

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DEALER IN

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rails, Builders' Hardware, Newels,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

and Building Materials of every description.

Agents for Wadsworth Martinez and Longman's Pure Ready-Mixed Paints, every gallon warranted to give satisfaction. It is more durable, more economical, and gives a handsomer finish than any White Lead and Oil or any so-called Chemical Paints. Send for card of colors and list of prices.

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JENNINGS' EAU DENTIFRICE, an elegant, safe and efficient MOUTH WASH, for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and imparting an agreeable odor to the breath. For sale at the principal drug stores.

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FERTILIZERS.

Baker, R. J. & Co. Pure Ground Bone and Chemicals for Fertilizers, 36 & 38 S. Charles Street.

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may 27-dawly

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LOCK HOSPITAL,

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Practice Limited to Private and Confidential Diseases.

Dr. WORTHINGTON may be consulted upon all those diseases of the Generative organs which tend to embitter life and shorten its duration, including Nervous Debility, causing indigestion, pain in the back and loins, weakness, headache, impotency, impaired sight, loss of memory, eruption on the face and body, loss of sexual power, bashfulness, &c., making married life unhappy, and single life miserable. The Doctor guarantees that no case placed in his treatment shall leave his care till thoroughly restored to sound and vigorous health, without the use of Mercury in any form, his treatment being purely Vegetable.

Notice to Country Patients.

Parties living at any distance from the hospital can be successfully treated by sending symptoms of their disease. The Doctor will forward to any address in the United States, free from observation, a printed list of questions, thereby enabling the patient to give a minute description of their case, which is all he requires to effect a quick and sure cure.

All letters directed to Dr. Worthington, Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md., will receive prompt attention.

Office hours from 8 in the morning till 10 at night. Sundays, till 12 o'clock, noon.

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MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, (loss of procreative power:—impotency), nervous excitability, palpitation, organic weakness, nervous debility, or any other disqualification, speedily relieved.

A SPEEDY CURE WARRANTED.

In recent disease immediate relief—no mercury. Persons ruining their health, wasting time with ignorant pretenders and improper treatment, driving disease into the system by that deadly poison, mercury, and causing fatal affections of the head, throat, nose or skin, liver, lungs, stomach or bowels, speedily cured. Let no false delicacy prevent you applying.

Enclose stamp to use on reply. Address

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Office, 89 and 91 South High street,
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Prof. Wm. Powell

Respectfully calls the attention of the public to his newly-furnished

BARBER SHOP,

the best arranged house for the business in the city. My artists are polite and skilful, and I guarantee to please the most exacting and fastidious. The finest cutlery in use. I keep up with the improvements of the day and will spare no pains in making customers comfortable while undergoing treatment. I keep on hand for sale the finest handkerchief extracts, Colognes, Hair Oils, Pomade. Dyes, &c.

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LIQUORS.

If You Will Drink,

DRINK PURE LIQUORS IN MODERATION.

We have always in store a full and choice stock of goods in this line including the well-known and excellent

ROBERTSON COUNTY (Tenn.,) RYE WHISKIES,

SUMMERDEAN, (Virginia Valley) RYE WHISKIES, (for which we are sole Agents.)

"GOLDEN WEDDING" and Cabinet Whiskies,

Choice old COGNAC of Planat & Co.,

SHERRY WINES of Moreno DeMora and Rudolph,

PORT WINES of William and John Graham,

CLARETS of Jules Merman & Co.

CHAMPAGNES of various approved brands

Imported "FISH" GIN, pure and genuine, for medical purposes.

Best New England RUM, and N. C. APPLE BRANDY,

Youngers' and Bass ALE, Guinness' Brown stout, CHAMPAGNE CIDER,

&c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

We buy all Foreign Wines and Liquors direct of Importers and Agents. We cater only for a first-class Liquor trade, and purchasers can rely upon the genuine character of all goods bought of us. Orders from a distance promptly and carefully filled, in boxed Demi-Johns, or as may be desired.

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(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College,)

Practice Limited to the

EYE and EAR,

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Refers to the State Medical Society and of the Georgia Medical Society.

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SASSAFRAS FORK, N. C.

Portraits enlarged the most finished style of crayon drawi from any kind of small picture.

14x17 $10; Framed 13; 18x22 $15

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MERCHANT TAILOR.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

T. R. LOADER,

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailor,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Having just returned from an extended trip to the Northern markets where I have spent some time in examining the different grades and styles of

Fall Suitings,

I am prepared to offer the largest and most carefully selected stock of Merchant Tailors' goods ever brought to this market. My stock will comprise a full line of

CASSIMERES,
BEAVERS,
TWEEDS,
CHEVIOTS,
DIAGONALS,
VESTINGS, &c.

All of the most fashionable patterns and finest stock the market affords. I most respectfully invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I am satisfied I can make it to their advantage to deal with me. I guarantee my work to be first-class in every respect.

T. R. LOADER,
se22d m Merchant Tailor, Raleigh, N. C.

HO! FOR THE WELDON FAIR.

I hear with great satisfaction the Weldon Fair promises to be a great success. Having supplied a large number of

FALL SUITS

for the State Fair, all of which have given perfect satisfaction, I now propose to offer

Special Inducement

to those of our citizens who propose visiting the Weldon Fair.

My stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

&c., is more complete than ever and if you desire a

Full Suit

or any part thereof that will win the fairest mind of the Roanoke or Tar River section,

Call on Me in Time.

Remember the

RALEIGH EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

C. W. EIKEL, Merchant Tailor,
Holleman Building,
oct12dtf Fayetteville Street.

DRY GOODS.

The Largest Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES, &c.,

That was ever stored in

THE OLD MARBLE FRONT,

Wholesale and Retail.

It is with great pleasure that I am enabled, by the propitious circumstances of largely increased sales the past season, to announce to my friends and customers that I have purchased and have in store

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS I HAVE EVER HAD!

I have bought from FIRST HANDS at CASH PRICES, and if any one thinks that I can be undersold in this market, LET HIM TRY ME AT ONCE.

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Second and third floors, is FULLY STOCKED, and I know I can satisfy country merchants if they will give me a call.

A. CREECH.

Marble Front,
Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.
Oct21-tf

J. M. ROSENBAUM,

CLOTHIER

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

N. E CORNER FAYETTEVILLE AND HARGETT STREETS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

oct13dtf

NOTICE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Whit Goods Notions, Hats and Caps, Shoes Trunks, Umbrellas and Clothing.

FULLEST STORE IN THE STATE.

Just received at

JOS. P GULLEY'S,
Fayetteville street and Exchange Place,
Raleigh, N. C

I thank the generous public for their liberal patronage I appreciate it, and have bon ht this my 1877 fall stock at bottom prices, and am prepared to meet any competition in any line I represent. I keep good goods and represent them as they are.

I am agent for

Dr. Warner's Health Corset,

With Skirt Supporter and Self Adjusting Faas.

This Corset is fitted to the natural form, and not to artificial and distorted models, thus combining in the highest degree, ease and beauty of form, with health and comfort of body.

CORSET,

and also

DR. WARNER'S NURSING CORSET

Also agent for Frank Leslie's

Cut Paper Patterns.

Send for circular—free.

Very respectfully,

J. P. GULLEY

Second Fall Stock

FOR 1877.

New Goods,

Arriving Daily.

We are now prepared to show to our customers the largest and best selected stock of DRY GOODS ever brought to Raleigh. Our goods have just been bought at the heavy decline in the Northern Markets. Now is the time to make your money go a long way. We have a beautiful line of Dress Goods of the latest styles. Will open a beautiful line of

CLOAKS

next week with great many other goods. A full line of

Gentlemen's Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR,

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,

LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Shawls, Linseys

and a host of things too numerous to mention, lower than you can find them this side of New York. Merchants will do well to give us a call and look at our goods, which have not been picked over, we can save them money.

PETTY & JONES,

nov18dtf Raleigh, N. C.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum will be held at that Institution on Wednesday, December 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. E. B. HAYWOOD, Jr.,

nov15dtd Secretary.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. post paid, J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y,

sept10-w3m

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship. And I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians, as intended; those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed on the timber lands of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing law to arrest those depredations will be entirely successful, if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States for the selling of timber from the public lands and for the preservation of forests be embodied in a law and that considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain states and territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner which at present they cannot do, such a law should be passed without unavoidable delay.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigable, west of the hundredth meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of lease-hold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which we obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to expect, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to all who seek by the experience of others to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every day life. The Board on behalf of the Executive department at the International Exhibition of 1876 has concluded its labors. The final report of the Board was transmitted to Congress by the President near the close of the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information and will constitute the only report emating from the government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite attention to the matter and recommend the report be published for general information.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the nation is located. The interests of the District having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to especial consideration and care at the hands of the general government. The capitol of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their national government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it beautiful, convenient and attractive, much remains to be done which its permanent inhabitants are not able and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the government and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside at the capital of the nation, is an evident injustice. Special attention is asked by the commissioners of the District in their report which is herewith transmitted to the importance of a permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations between the United States and the District involving the regular annual contribution by the United States of its just proportion of the expenses of the District government and of the outlay for all needed public improvements and such measure of relief from the burden of taxation now resting upon the people of the District as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed just. The report of the commissioners shows that the affairs of the District are in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the heavy burden of debt resting upon it and its very limited means for necessary expenses. The debt of the District is as follows: Old funded debt, $8,379,691.96; 365 bonds guaranteed by the United States, $13,743,250.00; total bonded debt, $22,122,941.96; to which should be added certain outstanding claims, as explained in the report of the commissioners, $1,187,204.52, making the total debt of the District $23,310,146.48. The commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac river and reclamation of the marsh bordering the city of Washington and their views upon this subject are concurred in by the members of the board of health whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement.

Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and the Board of Health for the organization of a board of charity to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all monies for charitable purposes from the District Treasury. I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the national treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number of those attending these schools are children of employes of the government. I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the District who are so intimately associated with the government establishments, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the capitol are largely due, and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care.

The appropriations asked for the care of the reservations belonging to the government within the city by the Commissioner of public buildings and grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2nd, 1876, entitled "an act providing for the completion of the Washington monument," is also herewith transmitted with accompanying documents. The board of engineer officers detailed to examine the monument in compliance with the second section of the act have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditure necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will warmly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

EDUCATION.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the states for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country, is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the general government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate sentiment of all questions of the future whether of administration or finance or of true nationality of sentiment depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the sources of our power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of the country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in those States and in all the States, and having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable not so much with reference to the local wants of the District of Columbia but the great and lasting benefit of the entire country that this system should be crowned with a university in all respect, in keeping with the National Capital, and thereby realize the cherished hope of Washington on this subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I also earnestly commend the request of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a National Museum under their supervision.

The question of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of Congress is also one of National importance. As the deposition of all copyright publications and records, this library has out grown the provision for its accomodation and the erection on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve of a fire proof library building to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection is recommended.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the Cabinets or Museums of invention, of surgery, of education and of agriculture, and other collections, the property of the national government. The Capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political centre. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

(Signed.) R. B. HAYES.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Pope.

LONDON, December 3.—The *Standard* has the following from Rome Sunday: The Pope was insensible for three hours this morning. This symptom is not new, but unusually prolonged. The inflammation of the legs is rising above the knees.

Russians Attempt to Seize Roads and are Repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Several specials confirm the reports that the Russians on the 28th and 29th ult. attempted to push on from Etrapol and seize the Southern Junction of the Roads from Orchanie and Etrapol, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Bidding for a Strike.

LONDON, Dec. 3 —Northumberland colliery proprietors will to-day issue a fortnight's notice to their miners of 12 and one half per cent. reduction in their wages.

France on Papal Affairs.

PARIS, Dec. 3.— A despatch says the Marquis De Baunville the minister of foreign affairs has confidentially notified the Vatican that his conduct will be guided by the strictest good will to the Holy See but he will not tolerate any direct interference in internal affairs of France. Gen. Amuaudean, Conservative and M. Massal, Republican, have been elected Senators for the departments of Vienne and Pyrennees orientales respectively.

L. R. Wyatt.

(Successor to Rand & Wyatt,) will continue the wholesale and retail grocery and cotton business at the old stand, where he will be pleased to serve customers and friends of the late firm with First Class Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffe, Molasses, Salt, Bagging and Ties &c., at prices to suit.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour &c., solicited for storage and sale which will have prompt attention in sales and returns. *

d8m

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Jetties--Closing of Extra Session--Opening of the Regular Session--Committees to Wait on the President --The Message and Other Documents Sent in--Renominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Capt. Brown, inspecting officer of the Jetties has made a report regarded in high quarters as exceedingly favorable to the great enterprise. Capt. Eads' friends congratulate him.

The extra session adjourned at five minutes before 12 o'clock and all nominations dropped. Smith confirmed as Collector of Customs of Chicago.

Harlan stands confirmed for the Supreme Court. Lawrenca and Lewis remain in the committee, but may be renominated.

The extra session has adjourned *sine die* and the regular session opened.

11.50 A. M. The doors of the Senate re-opened and Vice President declared the special session of the 45th Congress adjourned.

12 o'clook M. The Senate called to order and the Vice President announced the Senate was in regular session under the requirements of the Constitution.

Anthony, of Rhode Island and Whyte, of Maryland, were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two houses of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

At noon the Speaker called the House to order and the Second se ssion of the Forty-Fifth Congress was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The Clerk proceeded to call the list of members by States, beginning with the State of Maine.

Knapp, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution endorsing the President's policy in respect to Louisiana and South Carolina. Conger moved an adjournment and called for yeas and nays. Pending the call the hour for adjournment arrived.

There is an impression here that the President may not renominate persons against whom the committees reported unfavorable. This includes New York nominations and Sanford for Belgium. He may renominate persons reported favorably, or still held in Committee. This list includes Hilliard for Brazil, Lawrence for New Orleans Custom House, Wickersham for Mobile Post Office, and a host of others. Both Houses appointed committees to wait on the President and inform him of the convention of the regular session.

Mr. Pruden, Executive Clerk to the President, has just come, one o'clock, with two porters in custody, bearing Executive documents.

The President sets out by recalling the fact of his withdrawal of the troops from the South and congratulates the country on the complete success of that action.

Counsellor R. T. Merrick has no doubt of the President's power to renominate any persons hanging in committee or executive session. In support of this view the President has already renominated Hoyt Indian Commissioner and several minor officers.

DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1877.

The City.

☞ THE RALEIGH NEWS IS THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN RALEIGH, AND HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

☞ THE WEEKLY NEWS HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND IS MOST VALUABLE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Index to New Advertisements.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.—Flour, &c.
BUCHARDT'S DISINFECTANT.
JULIUS LEWIS & CO—Local notice.
J. C. BREWSTER—Local notice.

The Mails,

The mails now close as follows:

Raleigh & Gaston	9:40 a. m.
Western	11:40 a. m.
Eastern	3:40 p. m.
Chatham	9:00 p. m.

The office opens for delivery of the mail as follows:

Chatham	7:30 a. m.
Eastern	1:00 p. m.
Western	5:00 p. m.
Raleigh & Gaston	7:0 p. m.

Two Northern mails daily, closing at 9 a. m and 3:40 p. m.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——Hyde county sent a negro to the penitentiary yesterday to serve two years for larceny.

——Prof. Carmichael, who has been absent in Virginia for the past two weeks, will meet his class at Edenton St. M. E. Church, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

——The county commissioners met at the court house yesterday and spent the session mostly in receiving and passing upon the bonds of the county officers. All the officers tendered their bonds except the Coroner who will present his to-day. The bonds were received and passed as satisfactory. A few accounts were audited and allowed. They meet again to-day.

Installation Ceremonies.

Pursuant to an order made at the last meeting of Orange Presbytery, Revs. J. A. Fitzgerald and C. H. Wiley, on Sunday, duly installed Rev. Jas. M. Atkinson as pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, of this city. The interesting services took place in the chapel of the Deaf Dumb and Blind Institution, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and were witnessed by a large attendance. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and that to the people by Rev. Mr. Wiley. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving an extensive notice of the solemn and practical admonitions We extend to our friends of this infant church our warmest sympathies for their prosperity and congratulate the community that so great and good a man as Rev. Jas. M. Atkinson is once more a working resident pastor in our midst.

Gone Glimmering.

A correspondent informs us of a little piece of supposed "irregularity," as it is called now a-days, in the county of Greene. The following are the facts as communicated to us: W. E. Day was clerking for R. G. Creech of Hookerton; Creech had a thousand dollars in the express office at Kinston and sent Day after it, giving him five dollars to pay his expenses. Day went to Kinston and got the money, and that is the last that has been heard of him, except that his name was registered at Bonitz's Hotel, Goldsboro, on the 27th ult. It is probable that Day and the money have gone where the woodbine twineth, and that the time, place and circumstances which once knew and surrounded them will know and surround them no more forever, unless by the aid of on officer of the law.

Justice's Court.

Before C. D. Upchurch, J. P., yesterday an action of tort was brought by Emeline Terrell, against James M. Harriss for killing a cow belonging to plaintiff. Judgement for Plaintiff for $25.00 and costs.

United States Circuit Court.

MONDAY, Dec. 3rd 1877.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The case of the United States vs. G. W. Watkins, charged with removing and concealing tobacco without being stamped was taken up. At a late hour last night the jury had not agreed on verdict.

John London, assignee of Jacob, Lyon, bankrupt, against the first National bank of Wilmington was called and pending the reading of the affidavits in the case the court adjourned to this morning.

The Court yesterday appointed John X. Smith of Fayetteville a United States Commissioner.

Who's Lost a Dog?

Any one having lost a little black dog of the female persuasion, that they may have reason to suppose has gone off to increase the number of the city nuisances, he, she or they, is or are hereby notified that the nuisance is located, and that unless the said little black female dog is called for by her owner before tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, she will be turned over to the tender mercies of policeman Goodwin, who generally makes but short shrift in such cases, and the innocent progeny will find their way to the nearest pond. She can be heard of by applying at this office.

Died From a Bite.

In Harnett county, near Lillington, at Murchison's mill, one night last week at a corn shucking, two negroes, Albert McLean and Vander Murchison, got into a fight, when the latter bit the little finger of one of the hands of the former. The finger inflamed and mortification ensued, from which the negro died three days after the bite. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered that death was caused by the bite. The wife of the deceased was so affected by the death of her husband that she has become insane, and has to be continually watched to prevent her from doing herself damage.

Personal.

Among the arrivals in the city last evening was H. H. Munson, Esq., of Wilmington, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina. He is stopping at the Yarborough House.

We were pleased to see in our office yesterday, Col. D. G. Maxwell, F. H. Dewey, Esq., and Dr. F. H. Glover, of Charlotte, Mr. Charles Skinner, of Winton, Col. G. Badger Harris, of Henderson, and Dr. Durham, of Orange county. These gentlemen are in attendance upon the Grand Lodge of Masons, which convenes in this city this evening.

Election of Officers.

The following members were elected officers of Rescue Steam Fire Company, No. 1, for 1878, last evening:

W. J. Weir, Foreman.
Thos. T. Fentress, Asst. Foreman.
W. F. Womble, Rec. Secretary.
Thos. W. Blake, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer.
Wm. A. Price, Engineer.
W. Z. Blake, Asst. Engineer,
Frank Brannon, Hose Director.
J. M. Carver, Asst. Hose Director.
Henry Miller, B. F. Prather, Geo. B. Howard, W. W. Willis, Axemen.

Religious.

The Services at the 1st Presbyterian Churchwerelargely attended last night and a most impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Marable from the text "What must I do to be saved." Some eight or ten have made a profession of their faith in Christ and many more are anxiously asking "what they must do to be saved." Services to-night at 7½ o'clock.

New Firm.

In another column will be found the announcement of the formation of a copartnership between W. G. Otey, the well-known barber, and W. H. Sumner, who has been for some years an assistant in his shaving saloon. The new firm will continue to give the most entire satisfaction to their patrons, and are sure to obtain even a larger share of patronage than formerly.

Missionary Seivice.

Christ Church and the Church of the Good Shepherd will hold a joint missionary service at Christ Church, this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Twing, of New York, Secretary of the Board of Missions, and Rev. Dr. Hall of Brooklyn, will deliver addresses.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Masons for the jurisdiction of North Carolina, will meet at their Hall in the Fisher building this evening at 7 o'clock. A goodly number of delegates arrived in the city last night and many others will arrive to-day. The indications are that the attendance will be a full one.

Important Railroad Suit.

The case of C. M. Hawkins, Esq., of Baltimore, vs. the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company, in the United States court will be called this morning. We have already mentioned the fact that Mr. Hawkins, for himself and others, bondholders asks for the appointment of a Receiver. Eminent counsel will appear on both sides.

Motions for New Trial.

A motion for a new trial in the case of B. H. Dunston; and also in the case of Jonah Davis, both tried and convicted of deserting their wives, were argued before Judge Strong on Saturday, and new trials granted in each case.

Our Stock

Of hardware of all kinds is very extensive. We are always prepared to fill orders from country merchants the same day the order is received. We guarantee prices as low as the goods can be purchased in Baltimore or New York. Julius Lewis & Co., Hardware Merchants, Raleigh, N. C. *

Make Note

In your memorandum book, that the best quality of Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Books, Memorandum Books or any class of blank books or Book Binding, is always on hand or soon made to order at the News Book Bindery, one of the largest and most complete in the South. *

Segars.

Pescud, Lee & Co., Druggists, west side, Fayetteville street, seven doors below Capitol Square, have received another supply of fine segars. They have a five cent segar that cannot be excelled. Try them. *

Bonitz Hotel.

The Register of Bonitz Hotel, at Goldsboro, shows an average arrival of fifty-five per day for the last week. This is as many as he can accommodate for want of more room. In a few days fifteen more rooms will be in readiness, so that there will be room for all. Bonitz is appreciated by the traveling public. *

Another reduction in the price of Zephyr and Shetland Wool at Isaac Ettinger's. Prices that will suit all those who have been ordering from New York. Come and see for yourself. *

For the News.

All Are Welcome.

The Charlotte *Observer* indulges in criticism upon the Raleigh Board of Trade not justified by the facts in the case. The application for admission as a member of the Board was made in the name of Sanders, Blackwood & Co., it being understood that Mr. Boyden was the company. It now appears that Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood of Charlotte, propose to establish a cotton house in Raleigh and that Mr. Boyden and Mr Quinn are to represent them. As employees of Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood, neither of these gentlemen had any claims to be admitted as members of our Raleigh Board. We have no right to speak for the Board, nor to anticipate its action, but we venture to say that when Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood establish a cotton house here, they, the principals, will be admitted to membership whenever they comply with the rules of the Board. The Raleigh merchants welcome new settlers in their midst, and all facilities will be extended to any responsible people who may desire to take a chance in our cotton market; and if Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood have such facilities for transaction of business in cotton and can afford to pay more for cotton in Raleigh than any body else, they are the men wanted. The more buyers there are here, the greater numbers of bales is likely to be marketed here; and our dealers are just as ready to accept advanced prices from Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood, as to ship to New York, or to any other market. So far as freight rates are concerned, the pooling process of our Railroads puts all dealers here on the same footing, although greatly to the disadvantage of Raleigh trade, the rate to New York being $3 per bale, being greater than the freight charge, as we are informed, form Memphis to New York. X.

Every certificate we publish regarding Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is genuine, and we will pay a reward of $1,000 to any one proving the contrary in a single case.—*A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore Md.*

Want to Rent.

A small dwelling with a store room attached, or room which could be used for store, would like to have it near the old Governor's Mansion Apply to

E. G. BROWN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Brewster is the man to do your roofing and tin work generally, he will roof cheaper than any one and use nothing but the best material. He can furnish you with the best roofing paint in the market. J. C. Brewster, Hardware merchant, Raleigh, N. C. *

Now Well and Strong.

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall.

Very truly yours,
REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. C. S. Lumsden's stove and tinware house, Fayetteville street, makes a speciality of the "Old North State" Cook Stove, Little Harry night lamps and house furnishing goods of every description. Special attention paid to the repair of sewing machines, guns, pistols, tinware, old stoves, &c.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. *

Ladies side lace gaiters, something nice and new, just received at Heller Bros. shoe store.

Gents double sole lined box toe gaiters for two dollars at Heller Bros. shoe store.

Gents fine box toe gaiters at $300 at Heller Bros. shoe store.

Gents fine hand sewed gaiters at $4.75 at Heller Bros.

Ladies' pegged shoes at one dollar, ladies gaiters at one dollar, boys shoes at seventy-five cents, misses' shoes at one dollar, children's shoes at forty cents at Heller Bros. shoe store.

Gents heavy boots at $2.50, gents fine sewed boots at $3.50, gents box toe gaiters at $1 60, at Heller Bros. regular shoe store No. 31, Fayetteville St.

Trunks, valises and satchels, selling off at cost at Heller Bros. Shoe store.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

RALEIGH MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET:

Reported by A. C. SANDERS & CO., Cotton and Commission Merchants, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

RALEIGH, N. C. December 3, 1877.

Middling,	10¾
Strict Low Middling,	10 3-16
Low Middling,	10 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary,	9 15-16
Good Ordinary,	9¾
Ordinary,	9¾
Middling Stains	10
Low Middling Stains.	9¾
Good Ordinary Stins,	9¾
Oddinary staids,	9¾

CITY MARKET—WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 3, 1877.

COTTON TIES, new,	6 @
" " spliced,	4 @
BAGGING,	15
FLOUR, North Carolina,	$ 6.00 @6.50
CORN,	75 @ 80
CORN MEAL,	80 @
BACON, N. C. Hog, round,	12½ @
" " hams,	13½ @
BULK MEAT, Clear Rib Sides,	9½ @ 10
" " shoulders,	7 @ 7½
NORTH CAROLINA, pork,	8 @ 9
LARD, North Carolina,	12 @ 12½
" Western,	12 @ 12½
COFFEE, prime, Rio,	22½ @
" good,	20 @
" common,	18½ @
SYRUP, S. H.,	34 @ 36
MOLASSES, Cuba,	50 @
SALT, Liverpool fine,	$1 90 @
" Evans',	1 85 @
SUGAR, white,	12 @
" yellow,	11¼ @ 12¼
LEATHER, Red Sole,	25 @ 28
" tanned,	40 @
HIDES, green,	4 @ 4½
" dry,	10 @ 11
TALLOW,	7 @
POTATOES, sweet, per bush.,	50 @
" Irish, " old	2 00 @
" " new	1 00 @
OATS, shelled,	50 @
" sheaf, from wagon,	50 @60
" baled,	1 00 @
FODDER, baled, new,	1 00 @

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Money 5. Sterling steady at 1. Gold steady at 2¾. Governments firmer; new fives 7. State bonds quiet.

Cotton firm; uplands 11 5-16; Orleans 11 7-16; sales 426; consolidated net receipts 62,020; export to Great Britain 34,310; France 8,299; contieent 6,023.

Net receipts 1,176; gross 11,111.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 49,000 bales as follows: December 11.29 @11.30; January 11.34@11.35; February 11.48@11.49; March 11.75; April 11.56; May 11.88@11.89; June 12.00@12.02; July 12.05@12.07; August 12.07 12.09.

NORFOLK, December 3.

Cotton steady; middling 10⅝; net receipts 1,666; export coastwise 1,017; sales 700.

BALTIMORE, December 3.

Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts 133; gross 1,246; sales 320; export coastwise 20; to spinners 125.

LIVERPOOL. December 3.

4 p. m.—Sales to-day include 6,400 bales American. Uplands, l. m. c., new crop, shipped November and December per sail, 6⅞.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Advertise in a paper of universal circulation, a paper which maintains right principles in all things; a paper acceptable alike to good men of all parties; and such a paper the NEWS is conceded to be by all men whose opinion is worth having.

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC

FOR 1878--11TH YEAR.

Calculated from the first by B. Craven, D. D. LL. D., President of Trinity College, N. C. Best and CHEAPEST edition ever published.

10 cents per single copy (sent per mail.)
50 cents per dozen copies (sent per mail.)
$3.00 per hundred copies (3.25 sent per mail.)
Order early from

L. BRANSON, PUBLISHER.
Raleigh, N. C.

3taw-3w.

ODORLESS.

DISINFECTANT

Is the most powerful and lasting Disinfectant known. It may be safely used under any circumstances. After two minutes no odor from it or the place where it was used. Warranted to purify the air instantly in the sick room and hospital, preventing the spread of fevers and contagious diseases. Damp cellars made healthy. Barns and stables purified; put it in water closets and urinals and it renders them odorless and free from contagion. Thickly inhabited houses, crowded rooms and halls given a pure and healthy atmosphere by allowing it to evaporate. Street cars should use it and thus drive contagion from them. For ships it is the best known means for counteracting the odor from bilge water, will purify the ship and in no way injure any material. Beer saloons should use it as all bad odors will immediately disappear. Railroad companies need it in their waiting-rooms and water-closets. Restaurants and hotels need it.

Undertakers can preserve bodies one month with one pound of the Disinfectant.

Receiving vaults in cemeteries freed from any possibility of contagion.

It is cheap, valuable and highly recommended as the

BEST DISINFECTANT

by every one that has used it.

Sold by all druggists—box 20 cents—bottle 25 cents.

Salesroom 28 & 30 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

dec6dtas6m.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

Arrived and Arriving.

Corn Starch Crackers in 1 lb and 10 lb tins,
Fresh Buckwheat and Cracked Wheat,
Fresh Irish and Scotch Oatmeal,
Graham Flour and Heden's Farina.
Sun-dried Peaches and Apples,
Ferris's Pig Hams and Strips,
Lake Erie White Fish,
Smoked and Pickled Salmon,
Fresh Glit Edge Goshen Butter.

FLOUR.

Newlin's North Carolina Family Flour,
Kerr's North Carolina Family Flour,
Horney,s North Carolina Family Flour,
Patapsco and Orange Grove Flour,
In packs and Barrels.

Fresh Citron and Seedless Raisins.
Triple Crown Dehesa Raisins,
London Layer Raisins,
In ¼, ½ and whole boxes,

APPLES.

Natt Atkinson,s Buncombe county Apples,
Vandeveres Hall Seedlings Apples,
Royal Queen High and Low Apples.

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Fresh Pananas, 50 cts per dozen.
Fresh Catawba and Isabella Grapes,
Malaga Grapes and Florida Oranges.
Fresh Cocoanuts and Lemons,

CALIFORNIA PEARS.

Fine large N. C. Irish Potatoes.
Peas, Oats, Beans and Chestnuts.
Turkeys, Chickens and Fresh Eggs.
dec6dtf

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNYDER'S CURATIVE PADS!

A sure cure for Torpid Liver and all diseases arising therefrom Lung, Kidney, Spine, Bladder, Womb, and all Female Diseases, Chills and Fever, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Headache. Our Liver, Lung and Ague Pad, $2. Kidney and Spinal Pad, $3. Pad for Female Weakness, $3. We send them by mail free on receipt of price. Address S. F. SNYDER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

$66 a week in your own town Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Agents Wanted!

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

829 Broadway, New York City;
Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La.;
Or San Francisco, Cal

Mary J. Holmes.

The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of those splendid books—Edith Life—West Lawn—Tempest and Sunshine—Lena Rivers—etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it.

G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers,
NEW YORK.

Send for reduced Price List of

MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs

New and splendid styles; prices reduced $10 to $50 each, this month, (NOV. 1877.) Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Chewing Tobacco!

was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

WORK FOR ALL!

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the world, with mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKORY, Augusta, Maine.

VALLEY WHISKEY.

TOM COOPER'S

Laurel Valley CENTENNIAL OLD RYE

—AND—

WHEAT WHISKEY,

a large lot

ALWAYS ON HAND FROM TWO TO FOUR YEARS OLD.

universally acknowledged to be

THE FINEST WHISKY MADE

IN THE SOUTH PERSONS WISHING

Strictly Pure Spirits

FOR MEDICAL AND OTHER UPOSES

can get any size package

From 3 to 50 Gallons,

By addressing T. N. COOPER, Eagle Mills P. O. Iredell county, N. C.

Sold by A. W. FRAPS, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 19-1y T. N. COOPER.

Notice.

Will be sold at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 7th day of January, 1878, one lot in the city of Raleigh adjoining the land of Anthony Fowler, George Alston, and others, on the north side of the North Carolina Railroad. This land is sold under judgment of court in case of John C. Blake vs Jefferson A. Hinton and his wife.

Terms—CASH.

W. P. BATCHELOR,
nov6dlt—dec1dlm Commissioner.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POLENTA

FOR SALE.

2,250 ACRES ROANOKE LAND

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of North Carolina, made at June term 1877, we will expose to sale at the court house door in Jackson, on

Tuesday, December 4, 1877,

that valuable tract of land in Northampton county, North Carolina, known as

POLENTA,

containing twenty-two hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

TERMS:—One-third cash, balance one and two years with eight per cent. interest. Title to be retained till purchase money is paid.

JOHN DEVEREUX,
WALTER CLARK,
Trustees and Commissioners.

oc26 law4w

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

The Public

Can always find first-class conveyances, whether for pleasure or business, at our Livery rooms. We have the largest and most complete establishment in the State. Horses, mules, carriages, buggies, &c., always on hand for sale, hire or exchange.

G. W. WYNNE & CO.

se15dtf

TO LET

For the Year 1878.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of December prox., I will let at public outcry, at the Court House door in Raleigh, for the year 1878, the following stores, houses and lots in the city of Raleigh, belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Morehead, viz: The store-houses now occupied by J. D. Newsom, Mrs. M. A. Hardie, W. B. Hutchings, Pescud, Lee & Co., Wm. Simpson, and J. E. Rosenbaum, on Fayetteville Street; those occupied by J. C. Brewster and B. H. Woodell, on Hargett Street; those occupied by Geo. D. Culley, J. Lamond, and the blacksmith shops and lots occupied by Henry Hunter and Chap Haywood, on Wilmington Street; the shops occupied by Charles Conoby and Geo. W. King, on Salisbury Street; the house and lot on Salisbury and Hargett Streets, occupied by Mrs. Marley, and those on Salisbury street occupied by Poland an Mrs. Justice; a store and lot at corner of Salisbury and Morgan Streets occupied by Jack Harrison, and the houses and lots on Blount Street occupied by J. W. Rogers, and those on Davie Street occup ed by Frank Norwood and Mrs. Mike Jones, and vacant lots Nos. 2 3 and 219 in the eastern part of Raleigh; also the following tracts of land in Wake county:

1. A plantation of about 500 acres adjoining lands of Mrs. Kimbro Jones, P. F. Faison Wm. Boyland and others.

2. A tract of about 250 acres adjoining lands of Carrol Mining Co., known as the Vandergrift tract.

3. A tract of about 221 acres on Rocky Branch, adjoining W. J. W. Crowder, S. N. Young and others.

4. A tract of about 60 acres known as the Emory tract, near Tupper's X Roads.

5. A tract of about 2½ acres, known as the Hartsfield place, adjoining Sanders and others.

TERMS—Bonds and security required, payable in quarterly installments.

W. K. DAVIS,
nov13dtd Guardian.

Land for Sale.

Being engaged in other business, I offer my tract of land, lying on the south side of Pamlico river, at the mouth of Chocowinity Bay, about